

AMERICA'S GREATEST FOOTBALL CROWD WATCHING HARVARD'S VICTORY IN YALE BOWL



HARVARD SMOTHERS
YALE ELEVEN IN BIG
BATTLE ON GRIDIRON

Crimson Warriors Dedicate New Bowl by
Crushing the Blue Forces Under
a Score of 36 to 0.

68,117 SEE THE THRILLING STRUGGLE

Mahan Hero of the Day, but Brickley Adds Dramatic Touch by Going Into Game in Final Period and Scoring One Point.

By HERBERT.

New Haven, Nov. 21.—Harvard rode roughshod over the Yale football eleven here to-day and dedicated the greatest amphitheatre of all time before the largest crowd which ever gathered at a sporting fixture in this country by crushing the Blue forces under a score of 36 to 0—the worst defeat ever suffered since a gridiron was laid out in this city.

Harvard did more. It turned loose one of the mightiest football machines in the history of the sport and filled this monster bowl, already crowded with 68,117 men and women and a few players, with touchdowns, dashes and other things of a purely Crimson persuasion. Yale men and their many guests, looking on at first in the half-doubtful surprise of those who witness the breaking of a long-established precedent, came to a full realization of what was going on before their eyes and sat almost stunned as the Harvard undergraduates poured down on the field when the game was over and trod through that snake dance which has become sacred to this particular game.

Yale Eleven Helpless.

Yale has not beaten Harvard on the gridiron since 1909. Since then two tie games have been followed by three defeats, with this last the hardest to bear. The Blue eleven to-day was simply helpless before an assault so well directed, so well masked and withal so powerful that it carried all before it by the sheer force of its machine-like drive. The Yale defence has been none too strong this year. It broke before a sudden awakening of the Princeton team a week ago in that stirring fourth period. It crumbled this afternoon before an offence that was far better conceived and far better executed. And yet it may be suggested that no defence could have stood before the bewildering, crushing attack launched by the Harvard eleven, which was about as much like the team which faced Michigan and Princeton as a pony is like a thoroughbred racer.

Harvard scored five touchdowns, from three of which goals were kicked, while Eddie Mahan dropped-kicked a goal from the field when standing on the 22-yard line. Hardwick scored two of the touchdowns on receiving perfectly made forward passes after steady marches down the field. Francke scored two, one by falling on the ball over the goal line after a fumble by Watson, who had replaced Logan as quarterback for Harvard, and the other on straight line plunging following an advance from the 19-yard line, when one of Le Gore's punts had been partly blocked.

J. T. Coolidge, the Crimson left end, made the fifth by snapping up the ball on a fumble by Knowles, when Yale was within a half yard of a first down and only five yards from the Harvard goal line and running ninety-five yards for the score.

Brickley Adds a Touch.

Charles Edward Brickley, the Harvard captain, who was operated on for appendicitis only five or six weeks ago, added a dramatic touch by going in the game in the last period and further splitting the Yale defence with the drop kick through. He made it easier, no doubt, for Hardwick to score the fifth and last touchdown. This marvel of kickers then satisfied his ambition to be a real part of his team's third straight victory over Yale by driving the ball from the unerring foot over the bar and between the posts for that one additional point.

The scene—one may rightly say the spectacle—will never be blotted from the minds of that vast army of humans which lined the great sides of this triumph to stadium building. It was

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HIS MIRACLE
PERCY HAUGHTON—the man who built Harvard's wonderful football team—will analyze yesterday's 36-0 game in The Tribune to-morrow morning. Not a reporter's story, but every twist and turn of the smashing victory described by the man who is remaking American football.

The Tribune

BURNS TO DEATH AT FIRE
One Killed and Several Injured in Tenement Blaze.

One man was burned to death and several others were injured in a fire which swept through tenement houses at 781 and 783 Tenth av., at 51st st., early this morning. Thirty families were routed from their beds.

Thomas Doyle, who lives on the third floor of one of the buildings, was carried to the street by passers-by. The blaze started on the third floor of No. 783 and shot up an airshaft, spreading on the fifth floor to the adjacent building. Men returning from a ball aroused the tenants.

MORE ALIENS LAID OFF
Work on Six Subway Divisions Stopped by Labor Law.

C. A. Crane, secretary of the General Contractors' Association, said last night that 1,000 more alien subway laborers have been laid off since the laying off of 400 men by the Oscar Daniels Company was announced a few days ago. Of 1,700 men employed by the Daniels Company and the Dock Contracting Company, he asserted, 1,400 have now been laid off, tying up work on six subway divisions.

AVIATORS SUFFER
BY \$30,000 FIRE
Blaze Destroys Five Hangars and Contents at Hempstead.

Mineola, Long Island, Nov. 21.—A fire which destroyed five hangars and burned aeroplanes and their accessories did \$30,000 worth of damage on the Hempstead Plains aviation field here this afternoon. It was the third fire which has occurred here within the last year.

There had been a number of flights on the field and a crowd was watching Sidney F. Beckwith getting ready for a twilight flight when one of the planes, a Blanton biplane, was hauled out. Before the hangar could be reached flames burst out and quickly spread to the adjoining hangars until all up and No. 21 had been destroyed. The blaze was aided by the gasoline and oil and fanned by a strong wind across the Hempstead Plains.

In the hangar of Fred Schneider, of 1200 East 75th st., Manhattan, were two biplanes and their accessories. All were destroyed, with a total loss of \$18,000. Schneider had made a flight only an hour before. Hangar 17, occupied by J. R. Hazleton, lost \$800 in accessories, but a Blanton biplane was hauled out. Hangar 18 was rented by Howard Huntington, secretary of the Aero Club, but was empty. Hangar 19 was occupied by Mr. Beckwith, who saw the flames when they started, and his quick organization of the mechanics saved his two machines. Hangar 20 contained some wings and accessories belonging to Alfred Heinrich. All the buildings were insured, but the loss in aeroplanes and accessories is total. The Garden City Garage hauled the apparatus of "the millionaire department" of Garden City, but the flames had gained too much headway.

ELBERON HOTEL BURNED
Incendiaries Thought to Have Fired Well Known Hostelry.

Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 21.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Elberon Hotel, on Ocean av., Elberon, to-night. All that is left standing is the south wing. The Franklin cottage, where General Garfield died in 1881, and the Elberon Casino, where the Cabinet met during the President's illness, as well as the Smith cottages, were saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The old hostelry was richly furnished and unoccupied. It was on fire a week ago, which gives rise to the belief that the work was that of an incendiary. The blaze started in the middle of the structure soon after 7 o'clock, and three hours later was still burning.

WATER UPSETS PIE CART
Main Gives Way and Lands Team in Front of Church.

Water from a broken main in Marcy av., near Gates av., Brooklyn, shot up through the pavement with such force yesterday that it upset a pie wagon driven by J. R. Jacoby, of 305 Halsey st., and landed horse and driver on the sidewalk in front of St. George's Episcopal Church, near by.

Jacoby came up blowing like a porcupine, and the horse, after getting on its feet, hunched up its back and prepared to wait until the shower was over.

Messing Christmas Photographs at
pleasing prices. PACH BROS., 670 5th
Ave., 46th St.—Adv.

CASHIER OF FIRM
THEFTS WRECKED
LEAPS TO DEATH

W. F. Bostelmann, Accused
in \$1,000,000 Failure,
a Suicide.

\$250,000 TAKEN FROM
F. PROBST & CO.

Trusted Employee Plunges
from Office Window to
Busy Street.

Afraid to face the consequences of his theft William F. Bostelmann, general manager and cashier of Frederick Probst & Co., commission merchants, of 82 Beaver st., which failed for \$1,000,000 ten days ago, partly because of his peculations, leaped from the fifth floor window on the Pearl st. side of the building at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was killed. His thefts from the concern are vaguely estimated at from \$175,000 to \$250,000.

He had confessed some days ago. On Nov. 17, in the office was an envelope addressed to his wife, containing \$12 and this note:

"Goodby. Kiss the children and father for me. I could not help it."
"WILLIAM."

Bostelmann was forty-five years old. His home was at 25 Addison av., Ruthersford, N. J. There live his wife, his four children and his father, Rudolph S. J. Bostelmann, a retired merchant. He and his wife were active in church and social affairs.

Bostelmann had been with the Probst concern since he was twelve years old. For the last fifteen years he had been its confidential representative, holding the power of attorney. Early this month it became apparent that the house, one of the oldest in this city, could not continue because of its decreasing assets and constantly increasing liabilities. What was responsible was not definitely known.

On November 11 an assignment to creditors was made, the liabilities totalling over \$1,000,000, Adolph Viator, sole owner of the concern's stock, naming Joseph M. Proskauer, of 170 Broadway.

Theft Wrecked Business.

Much of the rest of the story is contained in this extract from a statement issued yesterday by Richard E. Dwight, attorney for Mr. Proskauer:

"A public accountant was immediately placed on the books by the assignee, and in the course of his investigations discovered certain irregularities on the books, for which he demanded an investigation of Mr. Bostelmann. Mr. Bostelmann evaded an explanation, and later communicated with my client, who has been confined to his bed with illness for the last week, admitting irregularities for which he, Bostelmann, was responsible. It is believed that the embarrassment of Frederick Probst & Co. is partially due to these irregularities, and a thorough investigation is being made by the accountants for the assignee."

How much Bostelmann stole has not been determined. The amount is vaguely estimated at between \$175,000 and \$250,000.

He did not tell his wife the source of his worry, and apparently made no one a confidant in that respect, for no explanation of how his money went has been revealed. When he left home yesterday morning there was given to his family no evidence of his situation or a suggestion that he had decided on a way out.

Cherry Before Suicide.

His greeting to the elevator man when he reached the office building just before 9 o'clock yesterday morning was vigorous and hearty. In a few minutes he was in his office on the sidewalk, writing. About that time an employee, stepping into Bostelmann's office, found it empty and a roar window open. The elevator man who had taken Bostelmann up was on the sidewalk in Pearl st. looking at the body of a man who had jumped from the fifth floor.

"That's Mr. Bostelmann," said the operator.

The body, removed to the Old Slip police station, was there further identified by Hermann E. J. Bostelmann, also an employee of the Probst concern, as that of his elder brother.

A telephone message was sent to

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Five German Assaults
Broken by Allies' Right;
Czar's Army Advancing

TURKEY SAYS
THE TENNESSEE
BROKE RULES

Shots Fired When Launch
Entered Closed Harbor,
Washington Hears.

CAPTAIN'S REPORT
BECOMES MYSTERY

Word "Unfriendly" Hitherto
Suppressed—Silence
About Americans.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 21.—The following statement was issued at the White House to-night:

"The first advice from Constantinople concerning the Smyrna incident received this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and by 5 o'clock had been deciphered. They were promptly communicated to the President by the Acting Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, and the following summary of their contents was given out by the President:

"Dispatches concerning the Smyrna incident have just been received from Ambassador Morgenthau, which were sent before he had received any communication from the State Department. He informs the government that on the evening of the day on which the incident occurred (on Monday last) the Ottoman Minister of the Interior informed him that the commander of the Tennessee had attempted to visit Smyrna in his steam launch, passing through the mine zone, contrary to the Turkish government's regulations, and that the boat had been stopped by warning shots fired toward her.

"He added that the Governor-General after the incident had offered to take the officer overland in his automobile. The Minister of War later communicated with the ambassador, fully informing him of the incident and requesting that the Tennessee, which was then at Vourla, some distance from the harbor of Smyrna, should be withdrawn.

No Mention of Consul.

"The embassy had some time ago been officially informed that the port of Smyrna was closed alike to warships and merchant vessels. The ambassador therefore requested Captain Decker to withdraw, and he, of course, did so, proceeding to the island of Chios.

"(Owing to the extreme difficulty of communicating with Constantinople no further advice has yet been received. Instructions had already been sent to the ambassador. We are still awaiting the ambassador's reply to those instructions."

No mention is made of the safety of Consul Horton, at whose request the Tennessee was sent to Smyrna.

No mention was made in Captain Decker's report about the offer of the Governor-General to take him overland in an automobile, as the above dispatch says. The most significant part of the President's statement, it is believed here, is that which says he is still awaiting a reply from the ambassador to instructions sent. Whether these instructions are to ask for an apology or to ascertain whether or not the fears of Consul Horton are justified could not be learned. In case an apology has been demanded it is believed that it will be forthcoming without delay.

The statement as given out by the President contains only Turkey's view of the incident.

Suppression by the administration of Captain Decker's report that the firing on the launch of the Tennessee last Monday morning was "not hostile, but unfriendly," has increased apprehension here over the safety of all foreigners in Turkey, particularly at Smyrna. The report was received three days ago.

One Cabinet officer admitted that

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7,000,000 ON BATTLE
LINE IN WAR IN EAST

Russians Continue to Advance Despite Stubborn Resistance of Germans—Two Cracow Attacks Repulsed—Commanders in Contest of Wits.

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—An official communication issued from general headquarters to-night says:

"The fighting between the Vistula and Wartha and on the Cracow-Czenstochowa frontier continues.

"In East Prussia yesterday only desultory firing occurred. In Eastern Galicia the Russian troops are still advancing."

London, Nov. 22.—The following Austrian official statement given out in Vienna has been forwarded here by way of Amsterdam:

"Our attack on the Russian main forces continues along the entire front. In the battle northeast of Czenstochowa two Russian battalions have surrendered."

London, Nov. 21.—As has been the case heretofore when important events were impending, little news is coming from either Berlin or Petrograd as to the operations in the east. It is known, however, that the Germans are offering stubborn resistance to the Russian advance in East Prussia, and that General von Hindenburg, commander of the German troops, and Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russians, two of the greatest strategists the war has produced, are manoeuvring for positions between the Vistula and the Wartha, and that a big battle is in progress on the Cracow-Czenstochowa line between Russian and Austro-German forces.

INSURANCE AGAINST
SUEZ CANAL CLOSING

Premium of Fifty Guineas Per
Cent Freely Paid to Under-
writers for Policies.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Nov. 21.—In Lloyd's to-day many policies were taken out to insure that the Suez Canal will be kept open, there being a fear entertained in some quarters that the canal would be interfered with in consequence of the Turkish movement toward Egypt. The premium of 50 guineas per cent was being freely paid to underwriters for policies reading to pay total loss only in the event of the Suez Canal becoming closed to traffic for thirty consecutive days between November 21, 1914, and November 20, 1915, both days inclusive. The rate indicates that risk is regarded as really serious.

KAISER PRAYS FOR
MORE VICTORIES

Berlin, Nov. 21.—Emperor William, in answering a telegram from the Society of German Naval Architects, now meeting at Charlottenburg, telegraphed:

"Your faithful labor in peace has contributed to our successes hitherto in war. I rejoice in the confidence and intelligence that have directed the activity of German industry, which, in these serious times, has shown itself strong in support for the Fatherland."

"May the Lord God continue to vouchsafe the success of our arms and the Fatherland!"

AVIATORS ATTACK
ZEPPELIN SHEDS

Amsterdam (via London), Nov. 21.—Two aeroplanes, thought to be French, made an attack on the Zeppelin dock and sheds on Lake Constance, according to a Friedrichshafen paper. The aeroplanes dropped six bombs, none of which did any damage. One aeroplane was shot down. The other escaped.

FRENCH DRIVE
BACK INVADERS
AROUND VERDUN

Artillery Shatters Series of
Infantry Assaults in
the Woëvre.

ICY WEATHER HALTS
FIGHT IN FLANDERS

Long Range Duel of Big
Guns at Nieuport Main
Point of Activity.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Nov. 21.—German attacks in force, made impossible along much of the front in Belgium and Northwestern France by inundations as well as by the utter weariness of the troops, have broken out with violence close to the eastern end of the 300-mile battle front.

In the Woëvre district, not far from the Lorraine frontier, the extreme left wing of the Kaiser's armies has made a desperate attempt to crowd back the French line. The Germans, according to to-night's official report, made five attacks in mass within two hours, and were repulsed at each attempt.

Unofficial reports show that the French artillery in this engagement made a notable demonstration of its effectiveness. The determination of the Germans to advance their positions by infantry assaults was powerless before the destruction wrought by the big field guns. Their ranks shattered by the accurately placed shells, they were forced time after time to retire. Four times they formed anew their lines of attack and advanced doggedly upon the French trenches. Finally, the Germans were recalled, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field.

Artillery Wins Battle.

It is believed that the French infantry was not permitted to take the counter offensive in this engagement, as no mention of any activity other than that of the artillery is mentioned in any of the communications.

From unofficial dispatches it is learned that the French, resuming the offensive, after weeks of ineffective artillery exchanges, have taken a section of highlands around Ornes, in the neighborhood of Verdun. Two German batteries were put out of commission in this attack. The French also, it is reported, advanced their lines in the Argonne region and entrenched themselves after capturing a German fortified position.

One Infantry Fight in Flanders.

Only at one point on the Flanders battle front has an infantry engagement been reported. At Hollebeke, on the Franco-Belgian frontier, two assaults by the Germans were repulsed without difficulty. Even the artillery on the north and south sections of the line, for the most part, is being used in an apparently perfunctory manner. At Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, the most severe exchanges between the big guns took place. The War Office report gives the honors of this long-range engagement to the Allies.

The extreme cold weather as well as the inundations and the exhaustion of the troops have virtually brought the battle in Flanders and France to a standstill. The temperature to-day